

THE YOUNG RONG TELEGRAPH

No. 2993

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000
Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chen Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirsh, Esq. Quan Hol Chuen, Esq.
A. B. McLean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON,
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Mensis. Dent
Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Mensis. John Butter &
Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE SHANGHAI,
Hui Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Ki Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Siau, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances
on goods in neutral, Godowns, and on
other securities, at rates to be obtained on
application.

Also to receive Money on Current Account or
Fixed Deposit.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

" " " " 4 "

" " " " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

For rates of interest for other periods apply to
the Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [1166]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office 49, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10]

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI.

R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.

Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.

Chesoo—Messrs. Combe & Co.

Foochow—Messrs. Philips, Phipps & Co.

Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.

Kobe—Messrs. Browne & Co.

Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Newchwang—Messrs. Baudouin & Co.

Ningpo—Gustav Kultau, Esq.

Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.

Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.

Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.

Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish

Office, well-known throughout India, and the

East, and has acquired a marked character for

sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong.

Standard Life Office.

932—5 NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
etc., Policies granted to all Parts of the world
available at any of its Agencies.

WOOLIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—
2, Queen's Road, West.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1891. [1166]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TAKLS 600,000. £300,000.00

EQUAL TO £300,000.00

RESERVE FUND £30,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Lau Seng, Esq. Lo Yee Moon, Esq.

Lau Tso Shun, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEE.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1886. [1178]

BOARD AND LODGING.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN
BOARDERS, at 79, Wyndham Street.

Apply to

Mrs. SWANSTON.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1891. [1166]

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS

SINGLE TERAI HATS

(ALL SHADERS).

S T R A W A N D P I T H H A T S.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1166]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

JUST LANDED

TENNIS GEAR.

TENNIS BATS.

SALTER'S CELEBRATED BLACK-GUT RACKETS

in a variety of Shapes and Weights.

TENNIS BALLS.

AYRES' CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS.

AYRES' SEAMLESS TENNIS BALLS.

CHEAP REGULATION TENNIS BALLS.

TENNIS SHOES.

SALTER'S ALL BUCK RED RUBBER SHOES, the very best Shoe ever imported.

SALTER'S CHEAPER CANVAS SHOES.

AYRES' CANVAS and RUBBER TENNIS SHOES.

TENNIS NETS AND POLES.

FOR FULL SIZE COURTS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

SADDLERY & STABLE REQUISITES

SADDLES,

HARNESS,

RIDING WHIPS,

DRIVING WHIPS,

SADDLE CLOTHS, WEIGHT CLOTHS, CLOTHING, SURCINGLES,

BRIDLES, RACING REINS,

STIRRUP LEATHERS, STIRRUP WELLS, CIRTS, BITS, &c.

CURRY COMBS, NEAVE COMBS, HORSE, DANDY & SPOKE BRUSHES, BURNISHERS,

CHAMOISE LEATHERS, HARNESSES, OIL, HARNESS COMPOSITION, HARNESS POLISH,

HARNESS PASTE, BOOT-TOE FLUID, MELTONIAN CREAM,

RIDING and JOCKEY BOOTS, BOOT-TOPS.

LANE-CRAWFORD & CO.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).

THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 years extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people

devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

[719]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

KOLA WINE, (VAN HARGAN).

TONIC, STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE, unequalled as a Restorative of the Digestive

Organ. It strengthens the Mental and Physical powers, and Stimulates the Circulatory

and Nervous systems.

DOSE—A Wine Glass Full with each Meal.

VINA COCA.

A Wine Glass Full taken on rising relieves any uneasiness in the stomach, and faintness.

FINE SCOTCH HEATHER HONEY \$1 per bottle.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891. [1179]

W. BREWER.

IS NOW SHOWING.

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL OF NOVEMBER 12TH.

WILL REACH ENGLAND ABOUT THE 23RD DECEMBER.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1891. [1166]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

F A N C Y G O O D S

AND

T O Y S.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong 1st November, 1891. [1166]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.

SELECTION FROM WINE & SPIRIT LIST.

C L A R E T.

per case of 12 qts. 24 pts.

VIN ORDINAIRE—An excellent light breakfast wine.....\$ 5.00.
ST. GERMAIN—a pure light wine with a decided character.....\$ 6.00.
ST. ESTEPHE—a light dinner wine.....\$ 6.00.
ST. JULIEN—a good dinner wine with more body.....\$ 8.00.
CHATEAU LIVRAN 1874.....\$ 12.00.
BARTON LANGA—a rare vintage claret, 1875.....\$ 14.00.
S H E R R Y. per case per bottle

VINO GENEROSO—a generous round wine, green seal.....\$ 6.00 \$ 6.60.
VINO DE PASTO—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal.....\$ 10.00 \$ 11.00.

AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal.....\$ 12.00 \$ 13.00.

DELIC:OSO—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle.....\$ 14.00 \$ 15.

Nov. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE invite attention to our first supplies
OF
CONFETIONERY AND

CHRISTMAS GOODS

RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER, SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES, DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a large selection of PURE CONFETIONERY from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE CREAMES.

FINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA, and other FRUIT JELLIES in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS mounted in Plush, representing favourite subjects.

A large assortment of ENGLISH and JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS, of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all tastes, and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

NOW READY.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.
FOR 1891.

THIS Valuable Work, with many NEW ADDITIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, IS NOW READY.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

Orders for Copies of THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY" may be sent to the following Agents:—

HONGKONG...Mr. W. Brewer.
...Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co.
...Messrs. Heuermann, Herbst & Co.
...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
...Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
...The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
...Mian Yu Tong, Hongkong Road.

AMOY and MACAO...Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
FORMOSA...Mr. N. Moodie.
FOOCHOW...Mr. H. W. Churchill.

SHANGHAI...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.
...NORTH SHANGHAI.

JAPAN...Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

BANGKOK...Rev. S. J. Smith.
SINGAPORE...Messrs. Sayle & Co., Limited.
PARIS...Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co.

or to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, January 10th, 1891.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on behalf of advertisers to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager of the office.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the column of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions of general interest, it is the duty of the Editor to disclaim responsibility for opinions that do not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock in the afternoon on the day before the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The *Hongkong Telegraph*'s number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.—LONDON, November 9th.

Mr. W. L. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir John E. Gorst replacing him at the Treasury.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamships *Ansonia* and *Namoa* went over to the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day.

THE U.S.S. *Airst* was at Amoy when the *Haitian* (Capt. S. Ashton) sailed thence for Swatow, and Hongkong on the 9th inst.

AN Emergency meeting of the Victoria Preceptorial will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

SO a number of "red coats" are going to take it out of the *Telegraph* for publishing the letter in last night's issue which referred to Major-General Digby Birkett as "Humpty Dumpty." All right, boys, come on! We have hundreds of Highlanders ready to meet you on even terms, and if that won't do, why we will step in to see a large audience.

THE Steam Launch Company have commenced running two of their launches between Hongkong and Yau-ma-tei every half hour, from 6 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. and from 8.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. This is, we think, a wise departure on the part of the Directorate. The launches start from Fettering street wharf and the bamboo pier at Yau-ma-tei opposite the Harbour Office.

WE hear that, with a view to upsetting the proverbial apple cart, some shipowners are moving to be allowed to work cargo on Sundays without the permit now insisted on, provided they pay the piper, e.g. relieve the captain, officers, engineers and crew from work during the entire day. Don't they wish they may get it? *Comment vous portez-vous, Mac? Bien?*

AN officer writes to know "whether bumboats can be prosecuted for smuggling liquor on board ships contrary to the orders of the Master or Chief Officer." You can't "go for" the bumboat, but you can knock spots out of its proprietor if you go about your business in the proper way. Summon the man for "boarding and approaching the ship without the captain's permission."

THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Talchow* (Capt. R. Unsworth) has returned to Hongkong from Vancouver, her coasting charter party entered into with the Canadian Pacific Company having expired. She will, it is understood, resume duty on the Bangkok line as soon as she has been "touched up" by the dock company. She is now in the Hungham Connaught Home.

THAT dear old lady—the object of adoration by an entire nation of hundreds of millions of harmless and peace-loving people—the Empress Dowager of China, (Young Kwang Su's grandmother) celebrated the 70th anniversary of her "Erlit" in this wicked, wicked world, to-day, in Peking. God bless her! China Town is not *there*—the populace have plenty of business to attend to, and time for puppet shows.

WE hear that there is some likelihood of Mr. Chan-wei's resignation of the post of Manager of the Tai To Shing Shipping Company not being accepted at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on Monday the 23rd instant; as, apart from the success with which the new Canton river lines have run by him for the past half year, he is, it is generally admitted, the right man in the right place.

THE proprietor of one of the native banks who failed and decamped last year was discovered and arrested a few days ago, and is now chained to a large stone at the door of the Magistrate's yamen in the city. A placard, close by, intimates that he is to be released when he has cashed the notes issued by him, which are said to be of the value of \$2,000. He attributed his losses to advances made to men who were unable to repay him.—*Foothow Echo.*

AN engineering journal commenting on the proposal for the linking of Telegraph Lines between India and China, says that this subject has long engaged the attention of the Supreme Government, but through frivolous excuses put forward by the Foreign Office at Pekin, this question has been so long delayed. But owing to recent outrages and mischief committed by the Chinese, the British Minister in Pekin has strongly urged on the Colonial Government the necessity for a connection, and the Indian and Burma Governments are likewise pressing the demand. The line is now laid to Moulmein, almost up to the Burmese-Chinese frontier, and as the British Government are always ignorant of what transpires in southern China, the importance of this connection cannot be over-estimated.

THE history of the recent Bengal gold-mining mania seems to have repeated itself in Siam, where the Company formed under the name of "The Gold Fields of Siam" has been compelled to suspend operations. The history of the Company, as told in a report recently issued is, says *Indian Engineering*, a sad one, calculated to strengthen the feeling that gold mining, at least in the East and Far East, is a delusion and a snare. The usual stories of the almost fabulous riches that lay buried and only awaiting to be dug were propagated, and Experts "in whom they had the greatest confidence" confirmed this view, and a Mining Engineer "of high repute" was engaged to report on the veritable evidence of the "washed dirt" kind.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, January 10th, 1891.

A REGULAR meeting of Diligentia Lodge of Instruction, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, to-morrow, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

AN inquiry held at the Magistracy this afternoon into the circumstances connected with the sudden death of the late Steward of the Club, Mr. Bond, on the 12th ultimo, was adjourned for a week in order that the Government Analyst, Mr. Crowe, might have time furnish the Magistrate with a more detailed report of the contents of the deceased's stomach, which appears to have contained poison. Doctors Cowie and Marquet, the bar-boy and the boy who took a cup of tea to Mr. Bond shortly before he was taken suddenly ill, were examined at length, as also the deceased's step-son.

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Whilst the column of the *Hongk*

much delay in bringing teak logs down to Bangkok from the splendid forests away above Chileng. It is experienced by Europeans whose special business it is to spend months up-country supervising the cutting and transport of the logs. The Mekong is navigable for large steamers several miles above Bangkok, but owing to the shallowness of the bar their draught is necessarily limited—steamers of considerable length go down and sail powerfully engaged in the regular carrying trade of the port to and from Singapore and Hongkong. Namely, the Scottish Orient and "Blue Funnel" boats. The whole of the vessels comprising the Royal Navy are able to enter the river—including the *Rajah Kumar*—and are often to be seen at anchor of the Palce landing-stages, above the business part of the town. It may be added that salt-wells have been discovered at the source of the eastern branch of the Mekong where salt is procured at a depth of from 40 to 50 feet.

FLAGRANT ABUSES.

Those who ever that slavery is non-existent in Siam can be easily set down as wilful revilers of the truth, flatterers and despicable tories. Slavery is the most degrading, heart-rending, revolting description is legalised throughout the realm, as also is the *Corvée* system. Wherever you travel in Siam, in the capital, suburbs, country districts, and provincial cities and towns you meet with abject, dejected-looking slaves walking about with heavy manacles made fast to their ankles to prevent them from running away. These poor creatures, men and women, have had the fettors riveted on them by order of some so-called magistrate who has condemned them to "working" some debt. But as the amount of the monthly wages of such creatures seldom equals the monthly interest (there being, probably, at least 40 per cent per annum) the "temporary" bondage inevitably amounts to slavery for life. Sometimes, if the debt is very large, a man's wife and daughters are handed over to the tender mercies of the creditor, who, unless he deems them suitable for his harem, usually sells them to the highest bidder to be forced into a life of shocking infamy in which they must remain until the father or the mother's debt is "worked off," which seldom happens. When you realise that this abominable system of bondage is in force throughout the land and that it is legalised, and the judges (save the mark) who sentence their fellow-countrymen to such barbarous punishment are in office, not owing merit, but because of the success of their intrigues for office, are we wrong in stating that Siam is a veritable Hell upon earth and that the King, although he has undoubtedly made Bangkok look fairly decent and evinces a good deal of interest in the welfare of his subjects (chiefly the Chinese portion thereof), should appeal to the treaty Powers to support him in making a clean sweep of the nobles, princes, and gentry who approve of and foster such infamous customs in his dominions. But he must, of course, begin at home, and liberate a large number of the ladies whom he is credited with "keeping" in a harem. The day has arrived when Chulalongkorn, *Rex*, has to show that he is worthy of the respect of Christendom, or that he is a weak-minded, irresponsible man who is more fit to fill a vacancy in an asylum for slobbing idiots than to sit on the throne of an important kingdom. Of the two, we believe His Majesty is able to stand upon his dignity and let all his subjects know that he is King. Let us hope so.

It has been stated that the *Corvée* was totally abolished by royal decree. The decree in question was doubtless drawn up, written in faultless characters and distributed over the provinces, but the system, which is on all fours with slavery, still prevails to a certain extent as those who have travelled in the interior can testify. The traveller arrives at a town, calls on the burgomaster, "chow," with him and then reciprocates with a small tribute amongst his baggage, and then says he wants so and so many bearers. "All right," says my host, "they'll be at your service to-morrow morning, but meanwhile you had better pay my S-*retary* for their hire in advance, otherwise I'll be in my attempt to overcharge you." The trumper pays—the rest is可想而知 to all those who don't want to know, or who might like something by knowing too much. There is no disgraceful appeal, a good deal of "pressing" connected with the journey of officials to country districts which His Majesty would do well to inquire into thoroughly, if he desires his decree to have any appreciable effect in alleviating the condition of his subjects.

There is another very disgraceful system of "squeezing" in full swing in Siam in respect to which grave suspicion rests upon several of the Treasury officials. The heads of departments (there are some few exceptions, however) draw the monthly allowances for the salaries due to their subordinates from the Treasury regularly, but fail to pay their employees for months at a time. Meanwhile, these worthy Chiefs are lending the money out at high rates of interest and often succeed in making in four months a clear profit on the same sum of 1000 *bahts* on 8000 *bahts* advanced. Thus it will be seen that instead of the Government's employees being in a position to profit by reason of prompt payment of their salaries, their Chiefs—in some case Royal Highnesses—retaining the interest while they are running into debt and living upon "nick." A disgraceful, anomalous state of affairs that should be quashed at once.

Gambling is licensed, and "hells" are to be found all over the capital, suburbs, and country towns.

The chief evils are, then, gambling, serfdom, slavery, the *Corvée*, the corruption of justice, polygamy, bribery, peculation, intriguing for office, and the illegality of molesting suggesting reforms to their Sovereign; though, as above stated, Prince Sawasti did so and, it is understood, their Royal Highnesses Devawongse (the Foreign Minister), and Damrong (Minister of Education and Chief of the Medical Department) have done so recently.

The system of farming taxes results, it may be added, in great oppression, and it is well known that should a man be too powerful for the local magistrate or the tax-gatherer (usually a Chinaman) to make him dig deep, he has often been summoned before a powerful official who "fixed him" properly! The defence set up for the iniquity of the system of farming taxes is, that iniquity of the degraded *Corvée* system of society, generally. It is, that the abolition of the practice would result to the people taking "into" themselves more wives, more betel—not to chew, more tobacco to smoke, more slaves to drive, and, in fine, be equally corrupt and oppressive! Comments superfluous.

Recently Mr. Williams of the London Custom House, who came out to Siam to advise the Siamese Chief of that department, went home, and it is said that he is so disgusted with all he saw and discovered whilst in Siam that he has refused to return unless fully empowered, as Sir Robert Hart is in China, to reorganise the Service and completely suppress bribery and corruption. If the King is wise he will have Williams back at once, but if not—Da Costa, a Portuguese, has been "run over" the Customs in Siam for some years. Amen!

The new Finance Adviser, whoever he turns out to be (probably an Englishman), should take his cue from Mr. Williams, if he has any respect for himself, and insist on full power being vested in him prior to undertaking what can be nothing short of a Herculean task.

(To be continued.)

RIOTS AT TEK-HUA.

We took notice some time ago of the disturbances which originated at Tek-hua in consequence of the increase of the salt tax. We now hear that the high authorities have again had to send troops to the spot—1,000 men were despatched on Sunday last. It is reported that the riot had extended to other two districts called Tung-chau and Yew-kien and that if the authorities do not succeed at once in suppressing it, nothing can prevent the movement assuming formidable dimensions, and very likely end in a big rebellion. The worst part of the report is that, while originally the plan was simply a local salt riot, the Kolao Hui have since taken advantage of the rising to join in it, and are now the leaders of it. This is the news which reaches us. It is said that they have a flag with four large Chinese characters, *kuan shen min peh* meaning "granny creates a rebellion" written upon it, and that their tactics at the present moment are to retreat to their mountain fastnesses when the soldiers arrive, and come out again when the troops are gone, and their intention is to follow up this plan until they receive a supply of war materials. The rioters know well that the authorities have big guns, which they could not carry on the high mountain and they hope by means of this guerrilla fighting to attain, in time, the object they have in view.

It is rumoured that consequent upon these disturbances, the Salt Commissioner, Lung (formerly acting Provincial Judge) has been deprived of his button, and will have to give up the seals of Office as soon as his successor is appointed. These rumours, together with the extra vigilance shown on the walls in the way of watches, is creating an unsettled feeling in the City.—*Fochow Echo*.

(Since this was published the news of a terrific battle and the slaughter of 2,500 imperial troops was published in this journal.—Ed., H.K. 7th.)

CRIMPING."

We command to the attention of our legislators the startling facts set forth in the subjoined article in *Fairplay* from the pen of "A Practical Statesman" and would ask them whether they are aware that the Chinese "crimp" is very much in evidence in this fair "island home"? We would add that "crimping" is morally certain to flourish in all seaports unless some system can be devised whereby Government can effectively control the shipment of crews and protect them from the ravages of voracious bands, land-sharks and Skylocks!—

The time being ripe and public interest strongly aroused on the crimping question, I do not see why my mouth should be closed on a subject about which I happen to know a good deal. The law directs that anyone receiving, directly or indirectly, any sum of money for obtaining, or a person in a situation on board any ship shall be guilty of crimping and punished accordingly; if the receiver is as bad as the thief, certain highly respectable black-coated gentry should not go Scot-free while the crimp, the actual receiver of the money, is punished. Some of the gentry I refer to are prime movers in the game, and so long as they are allowed to have the ball at their feet, crimping will never be put a stop to. Not only sailors, but mates, engineers, and masters have had to pay blood-money, and very many could testify to this had they only the moral courage to do so. I do not condemn these officers, for in many cases an officer who has a wife and children would sooner pay this money than see his family starve. What I most blame them for is that when they get employment they often accept from the crimp a bribe for the shipping of their crews—thereby placing themselves in the power of the crimp to whom they owe their jobs; and, as they dare not turn round upon the man, they get deeper in the mire and more completely in his power. It cannot be a pleasant thing for an officer to reflect that the few paltry shillings he has accepted have been rubbed from the wives and families of the men under his charge; the crimp assures him that he need not have any scruples in taking the money as it would be got out of the seamen the same—the men having to pay whatever the crimp says.

The uninitiated may ask why this state of things should be tolerated. If Parliament admits that a barrister's work can be done by a man who hasn't gone through this particular grid, then it must admit that the grid is absolutely unnecessary, and ought to be abolished. Again, nobody is put on the roll as a solicitor unless he has served a long term of apprenticeship in a solicitor's office—three years in the case of a lawyer, five years in a solicitor's office, and five years in other cases. If the barrister who hasn't served this apprenticeship is nevertheless, quashed to set up as a solicitor, a post of the solicitor's work is another ancient, useless relic that should be swept away.

In point of fact, Mr. Crick's Bill, as it stands, is a virtual assertion that the only qualification that a man ought to be asked to show before being allowed to practise in New South Wales is either as a solicitor or at the bar, if he possesses a certain knowledge of the law in force in N. W. South Wales. That could be ascertained by a simple examination, without any service of article or other probationary probation. Now, while Parliament is about it, why can't it do something to get back what her father stole from yours?" "That's so. Guess I'll try it after all!"

Strategy—"Brownston has cured his wife of everlasting talking." "How, for goodness sake?" "He told her that she looked prettier with her mouth closed, and now she can hardly be induced to utter a syllable."

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THE LAWYERS' TRADE UNION.

A correspondent who signs himself "Bush Lawyer" writes as follows to the Sydney *Bulletin*—

Looking at the thing all-round I don't quite see how the general public is going to get much benefit out of the amalgamation of the legal

profession, if Crick's Bill becomes law in N.S.W., beyond the fact that Crick and other non-barristers blessed with the gift of advocacy will then be able to litigate their voices in the Supreme Court. The principle of the Bill is good so far as it goes, because theoretically it widens the range of choice of the man who wants a lawyer to put his case before a jury. It is a step in the direction of abolishing all restriction, and allowing an individual with a lawsuit to have it treated, if he likes, by the cheapest man, he can get, lawyer or no lawyer. This seems to open up the way for a few wrinkles on the subject of wisdom of contract. (but I restrain.) Practically, however, it seems to me that amalgamation will leave things pretty much as they are. To begin with, you can't abolish the specialist in law any more than in medicine, and you don't want to, at any rate so long as the law is a maze of such heart-breaking complications as at present. Anyone who makes his mark by working his law in Court would stick to that particular line of business, for the simple reason is that he will pay him to stick to it, and it wouldn't pay him to turn to some other line where people don't want him so much. Whether the nominal distinction between the barrister and solicitor is kept up or not, there will always be a practical distinction between the man whose chief occupation is collecting it for talking to Jurymen or a Judge. The big barrister with a persuasive style of cross-examination and a bulky fee-book won't waste half a morning giving three guineas-worth of advice in person to a talkative client, while two or three solicitors are waiting for him in the passage with fifty guineas briefs. He can't afford to do it. People seem to think that he will go into partnership with a solicitor. But that wouldn't pay the barrister in a large way of business. All the other solicitors would take their work away from him, and he would be exchanging briefs from nearly every firm in the city for the briefs of one solitary barrister.

Intimations.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED EX S.S. "GLEN GARRY."

A SPECIAL PARCEL

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IRISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS,

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MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK AND

BEST VALUE IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

TAILORS AND COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1891.

MASONIC.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 7th November, 1891.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 10th November, 1891.

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Siamese Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wine, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891.

Intimations.

WANTED.—By a LADY en route to Europe a competent and trustworthy nursery governess or maid for a child of 5 years.

Address MRS. L. M. RICE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1891.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

TO AFRICAN WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AFRICAN WATER BOTTLES and SPHYNDS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Manufacturer using the same or any Person or Persons other than the Custodians of the Firm shall in possession of the same will be prosecuted against as the law directs.

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that INTEREST will be charged on all CALLS due on Shares of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, as and from the 16th instant, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—158 per cent.

prem. buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £2,100

paid up—55 per cent. dist. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'

shares, \$235 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—

£14 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—

Founders' shares, £135 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Bank of 1884 £24 per cent.

premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Bank of 1884 £5 per cent.

premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Bank of 1886 £14 per cent.

premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$91 per

share, nominal.

China Trade's Insurance Company—\$61 per

share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 260 per share,

sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per

share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, buyers.

On Tat Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150

per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$318 per

share, sales and buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share,

sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—

£14 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$2

share, sellers.

China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—

37% per cent. discount, sellers.

China Steamship Company—\$368 per share,

sellers and scat.

China Steamship Co., Limited—nominal.

China and Whampoa Dock Co.—\$75 per

cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Fransick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share,

sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$60 per share,

sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$60.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Tradlog Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Punjum and Sunghe Dus Samantan Mining Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—70 cents per share, sales and buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$91 per share, sales and buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tongqui Coal Mining Co.—\$325 per share, buyers.

The Jeliba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.

The Selma Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$177 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$38 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$198 per share, ex. div. sellers.

Cruicksbank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Jeliba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Limited—\$9 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$43 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$66 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$99 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/4

Bank Bills, on demand 3/4

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 3/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

ON PARIS—Bank, Bills, on demand 3/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 4/0

On India, T. T. 2/1

On Demand 2/1

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7/2

Private, 10 days' sight 7/2

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with *Telegraph*, &c., from San Francisco to the 21st ultimo, left Yokohama on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 10th instant for Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. R. R. steamer *Yokohama*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 13th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Mid-Japan*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 14th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venice*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 23rd.

The China Shippers' Motuji S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wangchow*, from London and Liverpool, passed the Canal to-day, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 9th instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th November, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Wladivostok	W	N	W	N
Tokio	W	N	W	N
Nagasaki	W	N	W	N
Shanghai	W	N	W	N
Foochow	W	N	W	N
Amoy	W	N	W	N
Aspin	W	N	W	N
Swatow	W	N	W	N
Victoria Park	W	N	W	N
Cancon	W	N	W	N
Macao	W	N	W	N
Hongkong	W	N	W	N
Macau	W	N	W	N
Cape St. James	W	N	W	N

STATION.	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Wladivostok	W	N	W	N
Tokio	W	N	W	N
Nagasaki	W	N	W	N
Shanghai	W	N	W	N
Foochow	W	N	W	N
Amoy	W	N	W	N
Aspin	W	N	W	N
Swatow	W	N	W	N
Victoria Park	W	N	W	N
Cancon	W	N	W	N
Macao	W	N	W	N
Hongkong	W	N	W	N
Macau	W	N	W	N
Cape St. James	W	N	W	N

STATION.	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Wladivostok	W	N	W	N
Tokio	W	N	W	N
Nagasaki	W	N	W	N
Shanghai	W	N	W	N
Foochow	W	N	W	N
Amoy	W	N	W	N
Aspin	W	N	W	N
Swatow	W	N	W	N
Victoria Park	W	N	W	N
Cancon	W	N	W	N
Macao	W	N	W	N
Hongkong	W	N	W	N
Macau	W	N	W	N
Cape St. James	W	N	W	N

STATION.	Wind	Wind	Wind	Wind
Wladivostok	W	N	W	N
Tokio	W	N	W	N
Nagasaki	W	N	W	N
Shanghai	W	N	W	N
Foochow	W	N	W	N
Amoy	W			